

ADVERTISEMENT

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHAMPAGNE

JULES MUMM & CO., REIMS.

As supplied to Royal and Imperial
Courts of Europe.

SCOTCH WHISKY

WATSON'S BLEND

COGNAC BRANDIES

of the Finest Quality

CLARET, SHERRY AND PORT

AUSTRALIAN WINES

RAINIER BEER

The Finest Beer brewed in America.

CARATED WATER

Absolute Purity Guaranteed.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Instructions concerning the news columns should be addressed to "The Editor."

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to "The Editor" for publication, but as a gesture of good faith:

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 12 m.n. on day of publication. After that time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: "Press," Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed.

P.O. Box, 133. Telephone No. 12

MARRIAGE.

On the 25th June, at the Peak Church, by the Rev. G. A. Burbury, M.A., JAMES WILLIAM NICOLSON, of Chungking, Szechuan, to EDWARD NICHOLAS CHANNELL, of Brixton Hill, London.

[1816]

Hong Kong, 1st July, 1902.

It appears from our London correspondent's telegram of the 29th June that some serious obstacle has arisen in the path of an agreement between the Washington Government and the Vatican over the religious difficulties in the Philippines. And yet it is only three weeks ago that we were told that the United States' special mission to Rome had arrived at a friendly settlement on all the main questions relating to Romanist organisations. There was to be no interference with Roman Catholic schools and Church property was to be respected, while the Roman prelates were to co-operate in the reformation of abuses in connection with the Friars. We have no information as to what is the point over which the difficulty has arisen. A New York telegram of the 21st June, which we reproduced in yesterday's issue, stated that "some dissent had been expressed on the minor points at issue, but it was not believed that they would materially affect the larger considerations." Accordingly an early settlement was believed to be assured. This sanguine estimate unfortunately has been disappointed, and the settlement is still awaited. That this is so is highly surprising, seeing that Spain, most Roman Catholic of countries, was never able to settle the religious difficulties in the Archipelago. Yet it has long been evident that the Vatican is very anxious to conciliate American sentiment. We do not know whether to the stories of the intervention of Leo XIII to American but rather to the respect accorded

to the movement among the Romanists in the United States which has been called by the name of "Americanism." The Vatican, no doubt, has recognised like others that the United States compel more attention than Spain, in spite of the "Catholicity" of the latter country. Therefore we cannot think that the misunderstanding between the Governments of Rome and Washington can be of long duration. So-called minor points, as we have good reason to know, even by reference to the South African War only, may cause tedious delay in negotiations. But as it seems that Mr. TAFT and the authorities at the Vatican so nearly reached an agreement, it may be thought that a little time will be needed to reach a final settlement.

It is certain that without a definite arrangement in religious matters no lasting peace can be hoped for in the Philippines. The owners of a Newchwang beam-mill, which was destroyed by fire and reconstructed last month, have made the bold experiment of shipping their oil in bulk to Canton direct in a tank steamer.

According to the *National Zeitung*, the German cruisers *Geier*, *Seeadler*, *Bussard*, and *Schwalbe* will very shortly leave East Asiatic waters and return to their respective stations in America, Australia and East Africa.

We have received from Mr. Cheung, the well-known local photographer, two excellent photographs of the presentation by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government of the South African Medal to Colours Sergeant H. J. Moorhouse on the 21st ult.

The English Press says an *Oestreichische Lloyd* despatch, extols the speech of Count Walders, who is the guest of Lord Roberts. Walders praised the humanity and bravery of the British Army in South Africa. Field Marshal Roberts spoke highly about the large German Army.

Workmen yesterday began the demolition of the Clock Tower scaffolding, which was put up for the illuminations. This seems like missing a good opportunity to demolish the old obstruction.

Sir Halliday Macartney, who has just entered upon his 70th year, has been Counselor and English Secretary to the Chinese Legation in London for over 25 years, and is since China first sent a permanent diplomatic representative to reside in London.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister at Tokyo was proposing to give a garden party on the afternoon of the 26th ult., in honour of the Coronation of King Edward, and issued about a thousand invitations before the news of the postponement arrived.

H.E. Sr. Castello Branco, the Portuguese Minister Extraordinary to China, and his secretary arrived in Shanghai on the 22nd ult. from Peking. The Portuguese Vice-Consul, M. Bottu and a deputation from the Club de Recreio went on board the *Lisbon* to meet him.

The *Kobe Chronicle* complains strongly of vandalism at Kyoto and says that the restoration of the Nijo Palace, or Castle, is in colour and design. It seems likely that the new Japanese decorators should be engaged in destroying one of the triumphs of the old school.

When the Japanese warships *Asoma* and *Takao*, on their way to England, were 50 miles away from Manilla an interchange of compliments by wireless telegraphy took place between the Japanese and English admirals, and the Japanese admiral was informed of the arrangements which had been made for his reception.

Cholera is still raging at Soochow among the natives, and the deaths are numerous. It has been reported that there were at one time as many as 100 deaths in one day. In the last few days (writes the Mercury correspondent on the 21st ult.) there have been two or three "scars" among the foreigners, but nothing serious has resulted yet. All precautions are being taken as regards food and water. The foreign and native physicians are kept busy answering calls at all hours of the day and night.

A resolution has been passed by the Council of the British and Foreign Arbitration Association expressing anxiety and alarm at the widespread suffering caused to the Chinese people by the increased taxation necessary to meet the enormous indemnity of the £1,450,000,000 (equal to upwards of 60 millions sterling) payable to the Great Powers of Europe and the United States in accordance with the Treaty signed in September, 1901. The burden, said the resolution, was intensified by the continuous fall in the value of silver, which meant an addition of upwards of £1,000,000 to the £450,000,000 of the indemnity. The Association considered that the time had come when the signatory Powers of Europe and America should recognise without hesitation that the burden they had laid on China was greater than she could possibly bear.

It has already been announced, China Conference boat-freights are to be reduced to practically the level of New York rates. Nine months ago the rate from Liverpool to China or Japan was 6s. per ton of 40 ft. At the beginning of November, in response to the urgent representations of certain Manchester exporters, the rate was reduced to 5s. Now this is to be reduced to 4s. per ton, a level which has not been quoted for many years. "Light freight" is to be 3s. for China and Japan, instead of 4s. The special feature in this rearrangement of freight is, however, that grey sheetings and grey drills, the goods that are being shipped from America to the East in such large quantities, are to be carried for 2s. provided the measurement is under 12s. per ton. To all merchants who accept rebates from the China Conference ring these rates are subject to a return of 10 per cent. at the end of each half year. Therefore the 2s. rate works out at 2s. 6d., this being practically the equivalent of the New York to China rate. It may be mentioned, the reductions will also benefit exporters to Penang, Singapore, and the Straits generally, where the rates hancforth will be 4s. 2d. (light freight), and 2s. 6d. for grey sheetings and drills.

Mr. Wynne, the agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has been offered the management of a large development company in North China, and will probably resign his present appointment.

The owners of a Newchwang beam-mill, which was destroyed by fire and reconstructed last month, have made the bold experiment of shipping their oil in bulk to Canton direct in a tank steamer.

According to the *National Zeitung*, the German cruisers *Geier*, *Seeadler*, *Bussard*, and *Schwalbe* will very shortly leave East Asiatic waters and return to their respective stations in America, Australia and East Africa.

We have received from Mr. Cheung, the well-known local photographer, two excellent photographs of the presentation by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government of the South African Medal to Colours Sergeant H. J. Moorhouse on the 21st ult.

The English Press says an *Oestreichische Lloyd* despatch, extols the speech of Count Walders, who is the guest of Lord Roberts. Walders praised the humanity and bravery of the British Army in South Africa. Field Marshal Roberts spoke highly about the large German Army.

It is reported that the Formosa Government has decided to put into practice from next year a long-considered scheme to monopolise the manufacture of tobacco. It is proposed in a new law to establish a factory at Taipeh and to manufacture tobacco intended for the consumption of Chinese and Japanese with leaf imported from China and the South Sea Islands.

A memorial has been prepared by Messrs. Orr, Robertson and Burton, solicitors, on behalf of the Calcutta hotel-proprietors, for submission to the Viceroy, protesting against the recent order of the Bengal Government prohibiting the employment of barmaids, and praying for the repeal of the order. The memorial quotes the case of a similar order made by the Burma Government which has been repealed by the Government of India.

H.E. Sr. Castello Branco, the Portuguese Minister Extraordinary to China, and his secretary arrived in Shanghai on the 22nd ult. from Peking. The Portuguese Vice-Consul, M. Bottu and a deputation from the Club de Recreio went on board the *Lisbon* to meet him.

The *Kobe Chronicle* complains strongly of vandalism at Kyoto and says that the restoration of the Nijo Palace, or Castle, is in colour and design. It seems likely that the new Japanese decorators should be engaged in destroying one of the triumphs of the old school.

In the year 1900 as many as 7,702 labourers emigrated from Hiroshima, which takes the lead among Japanese prefectures in sending out emigrants, while the number abroad already was estimated at 15,160. During that year the money remitted home by the emigrants amounted to \$46,649, while 952 men returned bringing with them savings to the amount of 28,505 yen. Thus the savings of the labourers of Hiroshima remitted to Japan amounted to 10,515,153 yen for that year. This is the result of investigations made by the authorities of the arrangements which had been made for his reception.

Cholera is still raging at Soochow among the natives, and the deaths are numerous. It has been reported that there were at one time as many as 100 deaths in one day. In the last few days (writes the Mercury correspondent on the 21st ult.) there have been two or three "scars" among the foreigners, but nothing serious has resulted yet. All precautions are being taken as regards food and water. The foreign and native physicians are kept busy answering calls at all hours of the day and night.

A letter posted in Sydney, N.S.W., a long time as March 23rd, 1897, addressed to a Yokohama firm, reached the latter about four days ago. In justice to the Sydney Post-Office, says the *Japan Herald*, it should be added that the letter touched Yokohama for the first time on the 25th April, 1897, via Nagasaki, where it arrived on the 22nd of that month, but the passenger list alleged to cover 1,539 coolies, who were chiefly destined to work in the railway, at the date of arrival no regulations were in force to secure the medical examination of such immigrants, so they were all landed there and so. Next morning four men were found dead about the Settlement, and another was in a dying condition. Cholera was the cause of death in all cases. The Russian authorities with most commendable promptitude started at once to round up the whole consignment of men before they got abroad, in the country, and actually succeeded in accounting for 1,518, most of whom have been stockaded out at a goodly distance from the Russian camp and the foreign settlements. In three days out of a total number of 90 cases, 18 have proved fatal. We are all devoutly hoping that the strict measures now in vogue will prevent the spread of the dreadful scourge. All vessels from Chinese ports now anchor at the quarantine station, and are examined by the Health Officer before they are granted pratique.

Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn are connected by marriage. But this is not all.

The *Globe*'s Hong Kong correspondent wrote on the 16th April a letter on the Kwangsi trouble, which appeared in the London journal on the 26th May. The correspondent therein said: "In this connection it is rather amazing to what these three local powers appear to have done good service to none from the scene of action, and the other two affect to treat each fresh item as though it were exaggerated, or doubtful. Then, a fortnight or three weeks later official news comes from Peking confirming what the first paper published, and the other two evidently awoke to the fact of a rebellion proceeding in Kwangsi, and publish the Peking official report, quite ignoring the fact that their contemporary had given the news long before, and they had scoffed at it as a matter of fact, every bit of news from the rebels has to be smuggled out, and hence the difficulty." For self-sufficiency and inaccuracy (to use no other term), this confusion would be hard to match. It is certainly amazing to watch the three local papers now, as they all agree that the rebellion, so-called, was grossly exaggerated. Originally the *Daily Press* was the only one of the three to discredit the ridiculous fairy-tales "from the scene of action." Nor do we remember official confirmation arriving from Peking of this local variety of bunder.

A Tokyo message to the French *Republique*, marking that the American Governor at Manila has ordered five gunboats to proceed to the Japanese arsenal at Uraga, says that American-Japanese co-operation is under consideration to re-establish order in the Philippines.

A correspondent forwarded a letter from Tokyo to the Paris *Deutsche* briefly commenting on the question of Socialism in Japan. Up to the present we have, generally speaking, obeyed the directing classes, and have not interfered in political or social questions. But the events of the last 30 years have evoked a critical spirit, which is producing a combative temperament that commences to formulate indiscreet demands. It is somewhat curious to observe, says the *L. & C. Express*, that the initiative of this movement is taken by a group of converted Christians headed by Nakayama Sen and Shimada Saburo, who seek to form a democratic party with the object of obtaining universal suffrage. Other drastic measures would follow in the train of this, when such an event has been consummated. It may be interesting to see what part this party will take in the forthcoming elections.

The Odessa correspondent of the *Times* understands that it has been definitely decided to withdraw the Volunteer Fleet cruisers *Ort*, *Kheron*, *Moskva* and *Smolensk* from the Odessa-Vladivostok service for an indefinite period. Orders have been received to despatch these vessels to Sevastopol. The average speed of those cruisers is about 20 knots. Three of them, the *Kheron*, *Moskva*, and *Smolensk*, are fitted with Belleville-boilers and mount 16 quick-firing guns each. It is not a little remarkable that such an order, involving as it does the laying-up in idleness of four out of the contingent of six well-appointed fast cruisers of the Volunteer Fleet, should emanate from St. Petersburg at a time when general cargo for Vladivostok and Far East ports generally is both paying and abundant; while the fact that the *Smolensk* is a brand new cruiser, only delivered in Odessa some three months ago from the building yards of Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Co., lends additional significance to the step.

It appears that much dissatisfaction was caused among a small section of the Boers in Europe, just before the conclusion of peace, by the action of the delegates in Africa in keeping Mr. Kruger and his companions completely in the dark regarding the negotiations. The *Daily Chronicle*, Brussels correspondent wrote on the 30th May—Dr. Leyds states that the optimism expressed in to-day's London papers is in no way justified. According to him, we can at most but expect the proclamation of an armistice of two or three months. This, he adds, with simple humour, would permit Lord Kitchener to embark immediately to assist in the Coronation of King Edward.

M. Baudin, it is reported from Paris, has refused to accept the governorship of Indo-China, as he is desirous of remaining a deputy. The following are the names of the candidates:

M. M. Pichon, Mesureur and Laurent, the last named being the Financial Superintendent. To-day in Paris the Council of Ministers will take up the question of the appointment of the Governor of Indo-China, and will go into the question whether some modifications should not be sanctioned in connection with the post.

In the year 1900 as many as 7,702 labourers emigrated from Hiroshima, which takes the lead among Japanese prefectures in sending out emigrants, while the number abroad already was estimated at 15,160. During that year the money remitted home by the emigrants amounted to \$46,649, while 952 men returned bringing with them savings to the amount of 28,505 yen. Thus the savings of the labourers of Hiroshima remitted to Japan amounted to 10,515,153 yen for that year. This is the result of investigations made by the authorities of the arrangements which had been made for his reception.

A letter posted in Sydney, N.S.W., a long time as March 23rd, 1897, addressed to a Yokohama firm, reached the latter about four days ago. In justice to the Sydney Post-Office, says the *Japan Herald*, it should be added that the letter touched Yokohama for the first time on the 25th April, 1897, via Nagasaki, where it arrived on the 22nd of that month, but the passenger list alleged to cover 1,539 coolies, who were chiefly destined to work in the railway, at the date of arrival no regulations were in force to secure the medical examination of such immigrants, so they were all landed there and so.

Next morning four men were found dead about the Settlement, and another was in a dying condition. Cholera was the cause of death in all cases. The Russian authorities with most commendable promptitude started at once to round up the whole consignment of men before they got abroad, in the country, and actually succeeded in accounting for 1,518, most of whom have been stockaded out at a goodly distance from the Russian camp and the foreign settlements. In three days out of a total number of 90 cases, 18 have proved fatal.

We are all devoutly hoping that the strict measures now in vogue will prevent the spread of the dreadful scourge. All vessels from Chinese ports now anchor at the quarantine station, and are examined by the Health Officer before they are granted pratique.

Mr. Kruger and Mr. Steyn are connected by marriage. But this is not all.

The *Globe*'s Hong Kong correspondent wrote on the 16th April a letter on the Kwangsi trouble, which appeared in the London journal on the 26th May. The correspondent therein said: "In this connection it is rather amazing to what these three local powers appear to have done good service to none from the scene of action, and the other two affect to treat each fresh item as though it were exaggerated, or doubtful. Then, a fortnight or three weeks later official news comes from Peking confirming what the first paper published, and the other two evidently awoke to the fact of a rebellion proceeding in Kwangsi, and publish the Peking official report, quite ignoring the fact that their contemporary had given the news long before, and they had scoffed at it as a matter of fact, every bit of news from the rebels has to be smuggled out, and hence the difficulty." For self-sufficiency and inaccuracy (to use no other term), this confusion would be hard to match. It is certainly amazing to watch the three local papers now, as they all agree that the rebellion, so-called, was grossly exaggerated. Originally the *Daily Press* was the only one of the three to discredit the ridiculous fairy-tales "from the scene of action." Nor do we remember official confirmation arriving from Peking of this local variety of bunder.

A Tokyo message to the French *Republique*, marking that the American Governor at Manila has ordered five gunboats to proceed to the Japanese arsenal at Uraga, says that American-Japanese co-operation is under consideration to re-establish order in the Philippines.

TELEGRAPH

"DAILY PRESS" S.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

SHANGHAI, 30th June. 6.21 p.m.

THE LEKIN QUESTION.

A commission consisting of Sir James Mackay, Messrs. R. E. Breton, A. E. Hippler, F. E. Taylor, Shen Kung-pao, and Lu

Hai-kwan leave Shanghai by the *Hsin-ku* to-morrow morning for Nanking to

entrance fee of \$20, payable in advance." This, he said, meant an increase of \$15. It was to prevent the return of those who had left the Club because of its present position and also to prevent the entrance of undesirable. Besides there was not another Club in the Colony where such facilities as theirs were to be had for \$10 a year.

Mr. F. N. PEREIRA seconded.

Mr. OSBORNE supported the resolution, saying that if any one was not willing to pay \$20 for the privilege of joining the V. R. C. they were better off without him. (Applause.)

The motion was carried. It was agreed to exempt candidates whose names are at present on the board from the increased rates.

Office-bearers were elected as follows:—President, Hon. F. H. May; Colonial Secretary, Hon. Secretary, Mr. F. H. White; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. R. H. B. Mitchell; General Committee, Messrs. W. Armstrong, W. S. Bailey, M. McIver, T. H. Reid, E. M. Hazeland, A. Donkin, W. A. Crake, G. A. Caldwell, and H. W. B. Kennard; Building Committee, G. Hance, C. Hance, A. Humphreys, R. Henderson, A. Alves, H. A. Lamont, T. Meek, W. Orcher, A. P. Nichols, and J. Reid.

The customary vote of thanks ended the meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE:

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinion expressed by our correspondents.

THE CHINESE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th June.

Sir,—I have read with much interest the leader in your issue of the 25th inst., and would ask you to kindly allow me space to give an explanation in re the term "Foreign Community," as also to make some endeavour to reply to your interrogatories in re the Public Health and Buildings Bill.

In doing this, I wish to be clearly understood that I do not intend in any way to put forward the views of the Chinese or anybody else, but simply my own; as I have been interested in, and closely connected with landed property for a number of years and have watched with keen interest the effects of every legislative enactment affecting private rights, and vested interests, in real estate. I was present at the meeting of the Chinese Commercial Union and was asked to take notes at the proceedings and the discussion which followed. And, considering the subject matter one of the most important measures that have been brought before the public—for I will

prove without doubt later, that the effects of this Bill in its present shape would seriously prejudice both the interests of the landlords concerned and the general welfare of the Colony—I prepared a condensed report of the meeting and sent one copy to your paper and another to the *China Mail*.

Now, sir, about "Foreign Community." In justice to the Chairman of that meeting, I must state that the expression actually used by him was "European Community," and it being within my knowledge that Europeans and non-Europeans apart from Chinese, had been discussing the question of a Petition to the Government about this Bill, I inadvertently, used the word "Foreign" in a general sense as including all those who were non-Chinese. However, as you are pleased to state in your leader, the really important point is not an error in description but the possibility that too much importance may be attached in certain official circles to the apparent opposition to the new Bill. [We did not use the word "apparent"—Ed. *D.P.*] In reply to what you say, that "those who met at the Chinese Commercial Union's premises on the 18th inst. will not, we think, object to the statement that they represent the Chinese landlord class, nor yet can they take exception to the criticism that they do not represent the Chinese community in Hongkong as a whole," I would like it be known that advertisements, particularly describing the objects of the meeting, were inserted in all the Chinese newspapers, and expressos, were liberally circulated inviting the Chinese general public (members and non-members of the Union) to attend, the desire being to obtain the feeling of the commercial section as well as the landlords, and to make the meeting as representative as possible. I venture to add that no great effort in this direction could have been made.

With regard to your statement—"Whatever dislike to the Bill is expressed by them or non-Chinese landlords must be considered in the light of the fact that their personal and pecuniary interests are affected by the new proposals." Certainly. Your statement, if the Bill is passed in its present form, will prove to be only too true, by the following showing:—Those who have recently purchased properties at the ruling high market rates, such properties being in strict accord with all the requirements of the Sanitary and other Government Regulations, may be called upon suddenly to submit to such alterations as will entail a heavy outlay, considerably reducing the value of those properties and in some instances showing almost total loss. Such cases, and there are many others, can only be met by a fair and reasonable compensation.

As to your interrogatory, "Do the best interests of the landlord class necessarily conflict with measures aiming at the improvement of the public health?" Certainly. If those measures are arbitrary. On the other hand, and the interests of the landlord class will be best served, if the Colony is put into a perfectly healthy state by fair measures. I think it is right in objecting to such measures as do not grapple with the difficulty in its entirety—once for all.

It is true that compensation is recommended by the Sanitary Experts for resumption of a few blocks of insanitary buildings; while others, equally insanitary, are left to the mercy of certain provisions in the proposed Bill; these will have to undergo, sooner or later, material compulsory alterations, reducing their

value to almost nothing without any previous provision being made to the owners for a fair and reasonable compensation. It is this apparent arbitrary feature in the Bill which disturbed the feelings generally of those directly concerned, and of very many others, who take a sincere interest in the Colony's welfare.

In this new Bill, Section 149 and its sub-sections deal with the cubicle question. To comply with the provisions of this section and sub-sections it might be necessary to convert some houses into semi-detached houses, so that each cubicle or room would have windows opening into the external air. In case of this sort, it would only be possible to build two houses where there now exist, and for any owner of one single house, this alteration would be impossible. It will be seen that no provision has been made for loss of land in cases like these.

Sections 175 and 177 deal with open spaces in the rear and around existing buildings, when such buildings have to be re-erected. Here again owners would find, in the re-construction of their buildings, the space originally occupied by the main building greatly reduced, and in many cases the re-erection would be worthless: for loss of land entailed by these sections no provision whatever is made for compensation. Such houses as dealt with by these sections wherever they exist must, at the present time, be insanitary, otherwise, the Sanitary experts would not have made this

special provision for them.

The other alternative here is that owners of these houses must endeavour to keep up their stability as long as possible, as nothing short of prompt resumption would, in the interests of proper sanitation, meet the case.

Sections 181 and 182 deal with buildings, fronting streets less than 15 feet in width and those built over the entrances of streets. This class of buildings will not be re-erected (unless with the consent of the Governor in Council). No compensation is offered to the owners for the enforcement of these regulations. Fancy the loss. "If any of these buildings are, to-day, insanitary, why should they be allowed to stand any longer?"

Sections 185 and its sub-sections deal with the height of existing and future buildings: some houses three stories in height are at present fronting on to narrow streets. When these houses have to be re-erected their height will be reduced by one or even two stories. No provision has been made to compensate owners for this class of property in the great extent to which they will have to suffer.

The above views are based on my own interpretation of the different sections of the Bill; and I shall be glad to learn should my interpretation be found incorrect. Mind you, the buildings that are affected by the above quoted sections and sub-sections have all been built in strict conformity with the then existing regulations and are now in full accord with the requirements of the present Building and Public Health Ordinances. Now, Mr. Editor, how would you feel suppose you had become possessed of property in the year 1894 and from time to time since that year had been called upon to submit to all sorts of alterations necessitated by the ten Ordinances, more or less, affecting property which have been passed in law since that year? How would you like it, if your property, subjected to the provisions of this Bill, in such present shape, were to have to undergo such alterations in structure as would reduce your income materially without any clause of compensation whatever?

My further argument, besides those expressed in my letter which appeared in your issue of the 1st inst., is this—if any buildings in insanitary condition, situated in narrow lanes and streets or anywhere else, are allowed to remain, diseases of endemic character must always be with us, and until such portions of the city where such buildings now exist are re-constructed, the Colony will never be secure, and the health and the commercial interests of the Colony must, ever remain jeopardised. On the other hand, these insanitary buildings have to be re-modelled at a sacrifice by owners of considerable value, without any fair and reasonable compensation, the effect will be, apart from the feeling of injustice, to discourage the inflow of capital from the Chinese, who, as wisely said by many eminent persons, are the real backbone of this Colony.

The effect will also be felt by the various local companies, financial corporations and private individuals, who have advanced on mortgages, in the full belief that their securities were absolute. The constant inflow of capital from outside sources for advances on and investments in landed properties will also be discouraged.

It will be admitted, I think, that at any cost the health of the Colony must be secured as speedily as possible, which can only be attained by spending out not only the dwellings recommended to be resummed by the experts, but all those that are pronounced by them to be equally insanitary, which will only be left to be dealt with by the above quoted sections.

It may be argued that the immediate cost of such a sweeping measure would be too heavy to bear. But when it is considered that the annual recurrence of plague and other diseases, and the interferences with commerce thereby entailed through quarantining in every direction, it will be at once apparent that such an argument cannot be admitted, as it is out of all proportion in its reasoning to the great importance of the subject. Here again, it must not be forgotten that the majority of land-owners, seven-eights being Chinese, and as the cost of resumption having to be borne by the rate-payers, 95 per cent. of whom are also Chinese, the balance of the community, though sharing in infinite proportion in the cost, will be equally benefited by this apparent extensive resumption.—Yours, etc.,

AHMET HUMAİN.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, 30th June.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

JAPANESE STOWAWAY GIRLS.

The fourteen Japanese girls who stowed away on board the *Shinano Maru* from Moji to this port on the steamer's last trip, were handed over to the care of the Japanese Consul, who will send them back to Japan by the same vessel on her next run.

THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

Triad Society cases are sufficient enough to interest when they arise. Pan Kwai, a newcomer, was accused of being a member of this infamous society, but the charge failed for want of proof and was dismissed.

A MIXED-UP CASE.

William Hemmings and William Dockrew,appers in the Royal Engineers, were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk in a washerman's shop at 37 P'raya East, on Saturday night, and also with assaulting the proprietor. They pleaded not guilty.

The complainant's story was that the defendants entered the shop and struck the walls with sticks, and that, on his remonstrating with them, they turned upon him.

The defendants said the assault came from the other side, and called two comrades to prove this. According to Dockrew, he entered the shop to ask the people inside to change rickshaws when he was drunk at the time, and so his action did not appear to be unreasonable—and was set upon by the Chinese, who struck him over the head with a bamboo, inflicting a nasty cut. The two witnesses spoke of corroborated this statement so far as to say that they found Hemmings outside and the door of the shop locked. When it was opened in response to their knocks, they found Dockrew inside with his head cut and bleeding.

His Worship discharged the defendants with a caution.

FOLIAGE OF A DRUNKEN MARINE.

At about half-past seven on Saturday night a marine very much the worse for drink was proceeding up Pedder Street, when a chair-coolie invited him to have a "char, massa." The marine struck the coolie over the eye, blackening it. A lung—a recruit about 19—saw the assault, and pluckily attempted to arrest the marine, who stood a head and a half taller. The inevitable, of course, happened: the lung received a blow on the jaw that raised a great swelling and necessitated his admission afterwards to hospital. He stuck to his man; however, and sounded his whistle, which brought two Indian constables on the scene. The marine was still unclean, and the first Indian to approach was served in the same manner as the chair-coolie and the lung. But numbers triumphed in the end, and he was last deposited in a cell.

His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour—one week for each assault—remarking that the case was too serious to permit of a fine.

BROKE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

"BOY" ASSAULTS HIS MASTER.

Mr. C. C. Cohen, of 1, Cameron Villas, had some trouble with his house-boy on Saturday night and Sunday morning. When he paid the "boy" his wages on Saturday morning, Mr. Cohen "doctored" him a dollar to pay for some breakage. This did not meet with the approval of Chan Yut Sang, the "boy" in question, and, according to his master, he straightway commenced to "make things hum," which ended in his being ordered out of the house by Mrs. Cohen. He did not go promptly enough, and Mr. Cohen made clear what was intended by throwing him out, an operation that gave him some trouble, he told his Worship. The door was shut, but the next instant the "boy" pushed it open and struck his master in the face. Apparently, he was allowed to remain in the house after this assault, for on his evidence Mr. Cohen stated that next morning (Sunday) he told him to lay the table-cloth, but the order was entirely ignored. Mr. Cohen then sent for the police and gave the "boy" in custody on the two charges specified.

The defendant denied having assaulted the complainant, and said that he gave notice to leave when he found the dollar stopped out of his wages. He went back on the Sunday morning for his belongings, and was told by the complainant to lay the table-cloth, which he naturally declined to do, as he considered himself no longer in Mr. Cohen's service.

His Worship dismissed the first charge and fined the defendant \$10 on the second. The fine was paid.

ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBES.

The charges of accepting bribes brought against William Muddit and William H. Coulter, temporary Sanitary Board inspectors; Ahmed, Sanitary Board foreman; and Wong Nam, Sanitary Board rat-catcher No. 48, were dismissed, his Worship being of opinion that the defendants were not public servants under the Ordinance (No. 3 of 1898). Section 4, Yenng Tong, the accountant who was charged with offering a bribe to Leopold Sales, another Sanitary Board foreman, was acquitted on his evidence. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, appeared for all the defendants.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 20th ult., and may be expected here on the 25th ult.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Kiazan*, carrying the German mails with dates from May 10 of the 10th ult., left Calcutta on the 25th ult., and may be expected here on the 28th ult.

The C.P.R. steamer *Emperor of Japan* arrived at Yokohama on the 21st ult., and left again on the 23rd ult. for Kobe, where she is due to arrive on the 25th ult.

The C.P.R. steamer *Emperor of Japan* arrived at Kobe on the 20th ult., and left again at 4 a.m. on the 24th for Yokohama, where she is due to arrive at 9 a.m. to-day.

It may be argued that the immediate cost of such a sweeping measure would be too heavy to bear. But when it is considered that the annual recurrence of plague and other diseases, and the interferences with commerce thereby entailed through quarantining in every direction, it will be at once apparent that such an argument cannot be admitted, as it is out of all proportion in its reasoning to the great importance of the subject. Here again, it must not be forgotten that the majority of land-owners, seven-eights being Chinese, and as the cost of resumption having to be borne by the rate-payers, 95 per cent. of whom are also Chinese, the balance of the community, though sharing in infinite proportion in the cost, will be equally benefited by this apparent extensive resumption.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kurama Maru* (Bombay Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 31st ult.

The N

NOTICE
Concerning Advertisements, Sub-
scribing, Binding, &c., should be addressed
to the GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF
FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

THE
HANOI
EXPOSITION

WILL BE OPENED ON
3RD NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE Exposition, which is situated close to
the Harbor Terminus at Hanoi, will comprise a GRAND PALACE and MAGNIFICENT
BUILDINGS, containing Artistic, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial
Productions of the greatest variety from
France and her Colonies (1st section); French
Indo-China (2nd section); and the countries of
the Far East—China, Japan, Philippines, Siam,
Netherlands, India, British India, Straits
Settlements, Burma, &c. (3rd section).

THE WEATHER in TONKIN during the
months of November, December, January, and
February, is mild and invigorating and may be
compared to a winter at Nice.

THE GALLERY of FINE ARTS will
contain more than 500 Pictures, and will be
organised under the Direction of the Inspect-
or-General of Fine Arts of Paris.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS by Railways
and Steamers to the chief Places of Interest in
Indo-China (Cochin-China, Tonkin, Laos, Cambo-
odge, Annam) will be organised at reasonable
prices.

ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS:
Military Bands, Theatres, Circuses, Concerts,
Aquatic Sports, Balloon Ascensions, Fireworks,
Dances, &c., will be provided.

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day commenced business in
this Colony as GENERAL PRINTER
and PUBLISHER.

Address: 41, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

L. NORONHA.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day established myself as
MERCHANT and COMMISSION
AGENT under the Style of ALEX. ROSS,
& CO.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

CITY HALL

THE LIBRARY is now Open to the Public
as usual.

Dated the 30th June, 1902.

H. HURSTHOUSE.

Acting Secretary.

WANTED

COPRADORES to handle a Specialty at
Outposts.

Address—

SPECIALTY.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

WANTED

A GOOD SECOND-HAND FIRE-
PROOF SAFE.

Address—

SAFE.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

WANTED

A MAN who is familiar with the Sale of
Sewing Machines. Must be competent
to Manage an Office at an Outpost. Security
required. State Salary expected and give
References.

Address—

S. M. C.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

TO LET

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1ST AUGUST.

A SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW on
A MOUNT GOUGH, having a view of the
Harbour.

For Particulars, apply to—

DENNYS & BOWLEY.

Solicitors.

Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction.

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON

THURSDAY,

the 3rd JULY, at 11 A.M., at their SALES
ROOMS, Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS,

Consisting of—

TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, VASES,
ORNAMENTS, FLOWER POTS,
CURIOS, &c., &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
ON

SATURDAY,

the 5th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., at Queen's
Statue Wharf,

THE Steam-Launch.

"CHOY PO."

Built of teakwood, in good condition and
working order.

Length 62 feet.

Breadth 11 feet.

Depth 5 feet 9 inches.

For further Particulars, apply to the
Auctioneers.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to TSINGTAO,
CHINHUA and HANKOW.)

THE Steamship

"LOONGMOON."

Captain Schulz, will be despatched for the above
port TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for
First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSSON & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1794]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA.

(FIORIO & RUBATTINI UNITED COMPANIES)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGA-
PORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Stea-
mers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA,
NAPLES, LEGHORN and GENOA, also VENICE
and TRIESTE; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIAT-
IC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS up to CALIAO.

Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.

THE Steamship

"BISAGNO."

Captain Musio, will be despatched as above
on FEIDAY, the 11th inst., at NOON

At Bombay, the steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1802]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

The YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm carrying
on business at Mongkok Road,
Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of Hongkong,
as Engineers.

The Business of the YUEN HING
CHEUNG Firm hitherto carried on at
Mongkok Road, Yau Ma Tei, in the Colony of
Hongkong, is being wound up. All persons
having Claims against the above-named YUEN
HING CHEUNG Firm are requested to send
a statement of their Claims to the undersigned
on or before the 13th day of July, 1902.

Dated the 1st July, 1902.

MOUNSEY & BRUTTON,
Solicitors.

1511 Nos. 39 & 41, Des Voux Road.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. NEW
YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ASAMA,"

Captain F. F. Bennett, will be despatched for
the above port on or about the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1809]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS:

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEATHBURN"

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND
MANILA.

THE TEA-BOAT PLANTING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SIXTH GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of
SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES, 38 & 39, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY,
7th JULY, 1902, at 10 A.M., for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the General Managers,
together with a Statement of Accounts for the
period ending 30th April, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 30th JUNE to the
14th JULY, inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1902. [1812]

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
THIRTEENTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING of SHARE-
HOLDERS will be held at the COMPANY'S
OFFICES, No. 4, Queen's Building, on
TUESDAY, the 8th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., for the
purpose of presenting the Report of the
Directors, together with a Statement of
Accounts to 29th April, 1902, and electing
Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 24th instant to the
8th JULY, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1902. [1702]

NOTIFICATION.

CHINESE INDEMNITY OF 1901.

THE following Regulations have been
approved by His Majesty's Principal
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for the
payment of the amounts of British private
claims allowed by the Chinese Commissioner.

Claims are divided into—

(A) Death claims, and private claims allowed
at and under £100 sterling.

(B) Private claims allowed over £100
sterling.

Claimants under the first class, or their
executors, administrators, or assigns, will be
entitled to payment of the full amount allowed,
from the first instalment of the British General
Indemnity due from the Chinese Government
on the 1st of July next.

Claimants of the second class are given the
following option—

(1) Payment by Imperial Chinese Govern-
ment 4 per cent. sterling bonds at par,
redeemable by sinking fund, within a
period of 39 years from the 1st of July,
1901. Interest on these bonds will be
payable half-yearly, and they will be
deliverable in exchange for a discharge in
full for the amount of claim allowed.

(2) Payment by the Chinese Government,
bearing no interest, for the amount allowed,
which will be given in exchange for a discharge
in full of the claim. These Certificates
will be payable, by instalments, from the
service of the British General Indemnity
as and when received from the Chinese
Government, subject to the prior payment
of claims under Class (A) and of the
service of bonds which may be taken in
payment of private claims under Option
(1). Due notice of such payments will be
given in the London Times and in the
local Press of Hongkong, Shanghai and
Tientsin, and the corresponding coupon
attached to the Certificate will then
become payable at the office of the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
31 Lombard Street, London, for the
amount of instalment advertised. The
coupons will be negotiable at the branches
and agents of the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation in Hong-
kong and China. It is essential that
under the conditions of the British
General Indemnity, it should be possible to
extinguish these certificates by 3½ half-
yearly instalments of not less than 10 per
cent., the first of which will become due
on the 1st of July, 1902.

British subjects being claimants under class
(B), or their representatives, whose claims have
been allowed by the Chinese Commissioner, are
requested to communicate in writing with

HONGKONG
BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BOOKBINDING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
The only office in China having European
taste workmen. Equal to Home Work
FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN
A CHEE & CO. Established 1859.
Every Household Requisite. Depot for
Eastman's Kodak Films and Accessories;
17a, Queen's Road Central.

JEWELLERS

MAISON LEVY HERMANOS.
Diamond Merchants and Watchmakers, 40
Watson's Building, Queen's Road. Also
at Shanghai, Manila, Paris and Iloilo
PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MURRAYA, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Briondo and Coton Engravings and
also colouring Photos and relief Pictures
Views of China and Manila. Work
done for Amateurs; No. 8, Queen's
Road Central.

PRINTING

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.
Navy Contractors. Shipchandlers, Sail-
makers, Provision and Coal Merchants,
Praya Central, next Hongkong Hotel.

BISMARCK & CO.
Navy Contractors. Ship Chandlers,
Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-
makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,
Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers,
Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,
144, Des Voeux Road.

MORE & SEIMUND.
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road. Shipchandlers,
Sailmakers, Engineers, Commission Agents
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents
for Shipowners Composition ("Groy-
hund Brand") and Bimondi
Spenco & Co.'s Composition

WATCHMAKERS

DROZ & CO.
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of
Watches and Clocks by competent
European experts at moderate rates

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A N EXPERIENCED PORTUGUESE
CLERK for Canton
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. 1780

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FOR One Month, a SMALL HOUSE or
FLAT. Unfurnished or Furnished
State Rent required.
Address—

Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 19th June, 1902. 1698

WANTED

BY the AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., a
young ASSISTANT. Must understand
General Office Work and Typewriting.
Apply by letter only.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1902. 1772

SITUATION WANTED.

ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS
desired.
Apply—

S. Y.
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. 1737

BRITISH NORTH BOENEKO.

WANTED

A N EXPERIENCED FOREMAN for a
Government Timber Mill. Must be
thoroughly acquainted with the erection and
management of Timber-cutting Machinery.
Forward copies of recent testimonials and state
salary required to

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,
Sandakan.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1902. 1446

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by
an Order of the Supreme Court of
Hongkong made on the 16th day of May, 1902,
under Section 63 of "The Probates Ordinance,
1897," the time for Creditors and others to send in
their claims against the estate of
JAMSETTEE JAM. S. J. E. WOON
WALLA, late of Victoria in the Colony of
Hongkong, Broker, deceased, who died on the
28th day of March, 1902, was limited to the
17th day of July, 1902.
Claims against the above mentioned Estate
may be sent to the undersigned.
H. H. LIMES,
Solicitor for
Messrs. Francis Hormigoa Arias and
Jehangir "owrroje Katrak
the Executors,
54 Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1902. 1483

BONZOLINE BILLIARD
BALLS.

THE MOST PERFECT

and

ONLY RELIABLE SUBSTITUTE
FOR IVORY BALLS.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS 2½.
PRICE Rs. 36 per set.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
60 & 61, Bentinck Street,
CALCUTTA. 1391-1

TO LET
TO LET
GODOWNS at WANCHAI, suitable for
Storage of Yarn.
Apply to—

EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary
The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1902. [1379]

TO LET
HOUSE No. 13, GAGE STREET, SIX
Rooms.
Apply to—

E. A. DE CAVALHO,
C. F. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1902. [1277]

TO LET
OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.
Apply to—

G. GIRAULT.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902.
TO LET

NO. 3, "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"
MAGAZINE GATE.
Apply to—

SPANISH PROCURATION.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [577]

NOTICE
TO LET

"FERNESFOOT" UPPER RICHMOND
ROAD.
Apply to—

DEACON & HASTINGS,
10, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1902. [165]

TO LET

OFFICES in GROUND FLOOR of DES
VIEUX ROAD and 10, HOUSE STREET.
For Particulars, apply to—

THE MEDICAL HALL.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902. [753]

TO LET

TWO OR THREE LARGE ROOMS,
suitable for Offices, on first floor of No. 1
Ice House Lane.
Apply to—

THE MANAGER.
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [1267]

TO LET

NOS. 6, 8, 10 and 12, CASTLE ROAD;
and
Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

WO KEE & CO.
No. 298, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1773]

TO LET

GODOWNS at BOWENINGTON. Cheap
Rental.
Apply to—

AHMET RUMJAHN.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1902. [213]

TO LET

NOS. 6, 8, 10 and 12, CASTLE ROAD;
and
Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, SEYMOUR ROAD.
Immediate Possession.

Apply to—

WO KEE & CO.
No. 298, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1773]

TO LET

13 EUROPEAN HOUSES: Nos. 20, 24,
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 40, 44, 46, 48, 50,
and 56, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
Apply to—

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND
AND LOAN COMPANY, LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1902. [1259]

TO LET

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
Nos. 18, 20, and 21, BELLIOS
TERACE.

AT PEAK. No. 4, CAMERON VILLAS,
Unfurnished, and "THE EYES." Furnished
from 1st August.

For all Particulars, apply to—

TUNEE & CO.
Hongkong, 25th June, 1902. [1356]

TO LET

NO. 11, MACDONNELL ROAD.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit
Road.

HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the
Polo Ground.

A HOUSE in BIFON TERRACE,
GODOWNS at BLUES BUILDINGS.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [71]

TO LET

NO. 3, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Apply to—

G. C. ANDERSON,
4, Pedder Street (Ground Floor),
Hongkong, 13th March, 1902. [819]

TO LET

"TANG YUEN,"
MACDONNELL ROAD,
BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

Apply to—

M. C. MATHER,
3, Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902. [1068]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

M. R. GILLANDER,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1902. [1025]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
3, Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902. [1068]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

M. R. GILLANDER,
"GLENWOOD,"
21, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1902. [1025]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED
ROOMS, with Board.

Apply to Mrs. MATHER,
3, Pedder's Hill,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902. [1068]

PRINCE TSAI CHEN
IN ENGLAND.

Prince Chen arrived at Marseilles by the P. and O. steamer *Australis* on the 25th May. The Chinese Minister in Paris had proceeded to Marseilles to meet the envoy. He had intended to land at Plymouth, but, in consequence of the roughness of the passage from Singapore to Aden, he decided to land at Marseilles, and, after resting there a day or two, to come direct to London. Accordingly he left on the 28th ult., and, coming a night through, his Imperial Highness reached Dover on the 29th May, being met by Mr. Verney, representing the Foreign Office, who handed to him Imperial Highness a telegram from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, bidding him, in the name of the King, welcome the distinguished envoy. Sir Halliday Macintyre, English Secretary to the Chinese Legation, Mr. J. Duncan Campbell, Secretary to the Special Embassy, Mr. Bruce Hart, son of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, were also present. The envoy and the large retinue crossed the Channel in the steamer *Dover*, which flew the Chinese Imperial Standard at the minimum, the Dragon, on a yellow ground. This is the first occasion on which this flag has ever been flown on a cross-channel steamer. The *Dover* made an excellent passage, and the voyage was evidently of the utmost interest to the Chinese, who, with one exception, have never before visited England. The white cliffs of Dover they not unaptly alluded to as the "great wall of England." A large crowd assembled on the Admiralty Pier to witness the Prince's arrival. As soon as the steamer was moored, Mr. H. Verney, Mr. J. Duncan Campbell, and Sir Halliday Macintyre, with two Chinese secretaries from the Legation, boarded the vessel, as also the Mayor and the Town Clerk (Sir Wollaston Kneller) of Dover. The interview took place in the saloon, and there the Mayor (Alderman Mowll) addressed his Highness—

Your Imperial Highness.—As representing the ancient town and Port of Dover it is my privilege to offer you a cordial welcome to the shores of Old England. I believe it is 60 years since the first Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce was concluded between Great Britain and China. It was the first treaty of the kind, and was followed by treaties with other Powers on similar lines. Subsequently came the Treaty of Tientsin, which has been in force for the last 40 years, and is, I understand, now under revision. Great as has been the increase of trade under this treaty it is hoped that the revision will lead to a greater expansion of trade and the corresponding growth of friendly relations between the two countries. In selecting your Imperial Highness as a Prince of the Imperial Family of China, the most ancient Empire in the world, to represent His Majesty the Emperor of China at the Coronation of our beloved Sovereign King Edward VII, his Imperial Majesty shows that he recognises the importance of developing the commercial interests of both countries, and I venture to hope that your Highness's stay in England will be a most agreeable one, and that you will take back to your great Empire a good impression of the resources and civilization of the West.

Sir Cheung Liang Cheng, K.C.M.G., Councillor of the Chinese Special Embassy, made the following reply:—Your Worship, His Highness desires me to thank you for your friendly expression of welcome on this first landing on the shores of this great Empire—an Empire of whose institutions and prosperity he has read and heard so much. His Highness feels himself highly fortunate to have the honour to represent his august Sovereign on the auspicious event of His Majesty King Edward's Coronation. It is his sincere wish that the results of so friendly a mission will tend to strengthen the good relations so happily existing between the two countries, and his Highness hopes that what he will hear, see, and learn in this country will be of benefit to his beloved land, to his august master, and to himself.

The party then proceeded to the saloon carriage and proceeded to London, travelling as far as Herne Hill, attached to the ordinary boat train, the saloon being then taken to Victoria, as a special. Here the Royal waiting-room was thrown open, and the platform was carpeted with crimson cloth. On the platform were Colonel the Hon. Sir W. J. Colville (the King's Master of the Ceremonies). He wore a brilliant staff uniform with orders, and his scarlet coat contrasted admirably with the costume of the staff of the Chinese Legation, who were present. The retiring Chinese Minister was prevented by illness from attending, and it was understood that his successor was absent because he has not yet been able to present his credentials. The barriers were lined with spectators, who evinced the greatest interest in the proceedings. When the train drew up at the platform Sir W. Colville approached the door of the saloon in which Prince Chen and a few privileged ones had travelled, and cordially welcomed the Special Ambassador, and the slightly-built wearer of the Yellow Jacket, over a skirt of delicate grey, was through his Councillor, at once in converse with the representative of the Lord Chamberlain. Meanwhile the members of his suite were exchanging salutations in a series of obsequies with the Legation staff. Sir William Colville drove with the Prince and his Councillor to the Hotel Cecil, where his Excellency Chang Te-ye, the new Minister to the Court of St. James's, was in waiting.

THE FRENCH IN CENTRAL
AFRICA.

The Paris representative of the *Times* sends that journal the following from a correspondent who writes with an intimate knowledge of the subject:—

The French Government is beginning to lift the veil very slightly from the scene of its military operations in Central Africa. Another battle has been fought, costing the life of a brilliant officer in the eastward march towards Wadai. "But a very important and serious change is visible now in the character of the fighting. It is no longer with the race of pure blacks such as were met with in Borne that the French have to deal. Sooner or later than was expected, the Semsi are making themselves felt, and with the help of the semi-Moslem tribes north of the black belt who line the caravan routes they are preparing to dispute the advance on Wadai. To any one acquainted with Central African affairs it has long been known that the black races present no serious difficulties even to small military expeditions equipped with modern guns and officers by Europeans. The fighting qualities of the timid blacks of Central Africa are almost nil, but the advent of the Arab element has brought a stern new factor into the problem, which may oblige the conquering Power vastly to increase its military forces in those regions; a long, difficult, and expensive process.

The accounts

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OUTWARDS.		DUE
STEAMERS		
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 5th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 11th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 17th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PYRRHUS"	On 25th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 25th July.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 8th Aug.
HOMEWARDS.		
STEAMERS		
LONDON	"STENFOR"	On 3rd July.
LONDON	"ALCINOUS"	On 10th July.
LONDON	"SARPEDON"	On 22nd July.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"ULYSSES"	On 5th Aug.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	"TELEMACHUS"	On 19th Aug.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	"IDOMENEUS"	On 20th July.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	"TYDEUS"	On 20th Aug.
The S.S. "LAPRITES" left Penang on the 24th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd inst.		

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS O. S. S. C.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1902.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,
LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"WAMPAA"	On 4th July.
TIENTSIEN	"KWEIYANG"	On 8th July.
PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND COOKTOWN, CAIRNS,		
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,	"TAYUEN"	On 28th July.
SYDNEY MELBOURNE and		
ADELAIDE		

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	LEAVING	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 6th	O. & S. N. CO.
AND AMOY	T. OGATA	July.	Crown of Aragon, British str., 1,474, Dorward.
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 13th	May 13, Gilman & Co.
AND AMOY	T. KITANO	July.	Dr. Hans Jure Klaer, Norw. str., 691, Larsen,
FOOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd	June 19, Chinese.
AND AMOY	K. SUZUKI	July.	Eliza Nossack, Ger. str., T161, Brahm, June 29,
ANPING, VIA SWATOW	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 9th	East Asiatic Trading Co.
AND AMOY	T. SATO	July.	Elsa, German str., 1,702, Schonwandt, June 30,

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified Doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Flags, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs water-front premises to land all passengers and cargo.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON, THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"PARRAMATTA"

Captain F. J. Fox, carrying His Majesty's tails, will be despatched from this port on SATURDAY, the 5th July, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports. Silk and Varnishes, all cargo for France, and for London, (under arrangement) will be shipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; otherwise for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 1 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and the all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's sailing.

Further particulars apply to

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENCLEUCH"

Captain Thompson, will be despatched as above about the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

[1719]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND DANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"BENLEIDI"

Captain Clark, will be despatched as above about the 15th July.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. B. LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1902.

[1718]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE full-powered Steamship

"VERONA"

will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 19th July.

For Freight, apply to

CARLOWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

[1725]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"HADNORSHIRE"

will be despatched for the above port on SUNDAY, the 20th July.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,

Agents, Shire Line.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902.

[1751]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT

IN CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Lin

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA in connection with INDO-

CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s freight

service hence to OCEANIA. Sailing for

CAULONIA for CAPE Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th A. gmt, 1897.

[1755]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Under the CAPTAIN, his AGENTS, nor the

ERS. will be RESPONSIBLE FOR any

Contract by the Officers or the Crew

in following Vessels during its stay in

the Harbour.

PR. OBERG, Am. barque, S. Amesbury.

Standard Oil Co.

J. RAY, American barque, Kastor.

Wieder & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BOMBAY,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT

SAIN, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of "Cargo" by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out Mark by

Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as

the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

3 P.M. To-DAY, the 27th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd prox. at 4 P.M.

will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in

any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the

Godown, and a certificate of the damage

obtained from the Godown Company within

ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after

which no claims will be recognized.

E. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1902.

[1]

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP

POST OFFICE NOTICES

The *Valletta*, with the English Mail of the 6th ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 3rd prox. This packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 5th May.

The *America Maru*, with the American Mail of the 4th inst., left Yokohama on Thursday, the 26th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 4th prox.

MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	DATE
Canton	Tuesday, 1st, 7.30 A.M.
Hoihoi and Haiphong	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Tuesday, 1st, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 P.M.
Macao	Tuesday, 1st, 11.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Tuesday, 1st, 12.00 P.M.
Yuenlong	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Yukching	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Esmeralda	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Tungking	Tuesday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
Poras	Wednesday, 2nd, 8.00 A.M.
Anping Mori	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Olympia	Wednesday, 2nd, 11.00 A.M.
Kagoshima Maru	Wednesday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Layang	Wednesday, 2nd, 3.00 P.M.
Hanping	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.
Printed matter and samples	10.00 A.M.
Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.15 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Coptic	Letters, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Friday, 4th, 4.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tucorin (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Tuesday, 8th, 4.00 P.M.
Europe, &c., India via Tucorin (Late Letters 11.10 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents)	Wednesday, 9th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Letters, 11.00 A.M.
Mac. Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma	Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.	Letters, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C.	Saturday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of Zetland Lodge, Freemasons' Hall, Spain.

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

30th June, 1902.

On LONDON—
Telegraphic Transfer, 1.84
Bank Bills, on demand, 1.84
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight, 1.84
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight, 1.84
Credits, at 4 months sight, 1.84
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight, 9.14

On PARIS—
Bank Bills, on demand, 2.15
Credits, at 4 months sight, 2.19

On GERMANY—
On demand, 1.75

On NEW YORK—
Bank Bills, on demand, 4.14
Credits, 60 days sight, 4.24

On BOMBAY—
Telegraphic Transfer, 1.28

Bank, on demand, 1.28

On CALCUTTA—
Telegraphic Transfer, 1.28

Bank, on demand, 1.28

On SHANGHAI—
Bank, at sight, 7.74

Private, 30 days sight, 7.74

On YOKOHAMA—
On demand, 1.19 p.m.

On MANILA—
On demand, 2 p.m.

On SINGAPORE—
On demand, 3 p.m.

On BATAVIA—
On demand, 104

On HAIPHONG—
On demand, 1 p.m.

On SAIGON—
On demand, 1 p.m.

On LANGKOK—
On demand, 67

On TONKIN—
Bank's bill, Buying Rate, \$11.54

On D. LEAF, 10 p.m. per ton, \$6.23

On SILVER, 1 p.m., 24

OPium.

30th June, 1902.

Quotations are—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.

Malwa New 800/- to 890/- per cwt.

Malwa Old 800/- to 890/-

P. F. new wrapped 80/- to —

Persian fine quality 80/- to —

Persian extra fine 80/- to —

Patna New 800/- to — per cwt.

Patna Old 80/- to —

Banaras New 887/- to —

Banaras Old 880/- to —

Opium—Allowance net, to 1 catty.